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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/605,858	10/31/2003	Dong-Sil NMN Park	132855	2857
30952	7590	02/18/2005	EXAMINER	
HARTMAN AND HARTMAN, P.C. 552 EAST 700 NORTH VAIPARAISO, IN 46383				JOLLEY, KIRSTEN
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		1762		

DATE MAILED: 02/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/605,858	PARK ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Kirsten C Jolley	1762

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 November 2004.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-30 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-20 is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 21-26 and 28-30 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) 27 is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed November 26, 2004 regarding new claims 21-30 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that nowhere does Rafferty teach or even suggest dissolving the activator particles to form a solution into which Rafferty's powdered metal alloy, filler, and binder are mixed to form a tape, slurry, or paste. Instead, Applicant argues that any solvent used by Rafferty is first required to be mixed with Rafferty's binder to render the binder capable of adhering together the solid components of Rafferty's tape, slurry, or paste. This is not convincing to the Examiner because the transposition of process steps, where the processes are substantially identical or equivalent in terms of function, manner and result, was held to not patentably distinguish the process. *Ex parte Rubin*, 128 USPQ 440 (Bd. Pat. App. 1959). It is acknowledged that Rafferty et al. does not teach the order of mixing of claim 21 (i.e., first dissolving activator in solvent, then mixing the activator solution with the remainder of the ingredients); instead, Rafferty et al. teaches first mixing the binder with solvent and then mixing the binder solution with the remaining ingredients including activator. However, it is the Examiner's position that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have rearranged the order of mixing of ingredients with the expectation of achieving similar results, in the absence of a showing of criticality or unexpected results, since Rafferty et al. does not teach that the order of mixing of ingredients is critical or affects the product produced.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 21-26 and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rafferty et al. (US 5,997,604).

As discussed in the prior Office action, Rafferty et al. discloses a method of applying two slurry/paste systems on top of each other -- slurry 12 comprising a binder and corrosion resistant metal particles, and metalide coating system 15 which comprises a paste binder in combination with powdered metal alloy, a halogen source as an activator which reacts with the metal of the metal alloy, and filler particles (col. 2-3). While Rafferty et al. teaches that metalide coating system 15 is preferably in the form of a tape, the tape can be replaced with a slurry by substituting most or all of the PTFE (used to form the tape) with the binder used in slurry 12 (col. 4, lines 12-14; and col. 2, lines 63-64). As to the binder used in slurry 12, Rafferty et al. teaches that the binder may be in the form of a paste, which necessarily comprises some solvent. It is noted that pastes have a formable, malleable consistency. Additionally, the process of Rafferty et al. heats the coated component to a temperature sufficient to vaporize and react the activator with the coating element of the donor material to form a reactive vapor of the coating element, the reactive vapor reacting at the surface of the component to form a diffusion coating containing the coating element (col. 4, lines 18-30).

Rafferty et al. does not teach the order of mixing of claim 21 (i.e., first dissolving activator in solvent, then mixing the activator solution with the remainder of the ingredients); instead, Rafferty et al. teaches first mixing the binder with solvent and then mixing the binder solution with the remaining ingredients including activator. However, it is the Examiner's position that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have rearranged the order of mixing of ingredients with the expectation of achieving similar results, in the absence of a showing of criticality or unexpected results, since Rafferty et al. does not teach that the order of mixing of ingredients is critical or affects the product produced. In general, the transposition of process steps, where the processes are substantially identical or equivalent in terms of function, manner and result, was held to not patentably distinguish the process. *Ex parte Rubin*, 128 USPQ 440 (Bd. Pat. App. 1959).

As to claim 22, Rafferty et al. teaches that the paste coatings may dry before the heating step (col. 2, lines 66-67). Alternatively, it is noted that the solvent in the paste would necessarily dry and remove the solvent during the heating step.

As to claims 23-24, Rafferty et al. teaches that the donor material may comprise an aluminum alloy, and thus form an aluminide coating in col. 3, lines 28-37.

As to claim 25, Rafferty et al. teaches that the activator may be ammonium chloride or ammonium fluoride in col. 3, lines 49-51.

As to claim 26, Rafferty et al. does not teach that the solvent used to form the paste is water. However, it is noted that some of the binders taught for forming a paste coating in col. 2, lines 20-31 are soluble in water. It is the Examiner's position that it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art to have used water as the solvent in the paste coatings of

Rafferty et al. because water is the solvent that is least expensive and least harmful to the environment.

As to claim 28, the turbine engine component of Rafferty et al. is a superalloy.

As to claim 29, Rafferty et al. is directed to small, localized repairs (col. 1, lines 16-17).

As to claim 30, Rafferty et al. does not specifically teach that its process is applied to a limited portion of a new-make component, however it would have been obvious to have used the invention of Rafferty et al. on new-make components as well as components for repair with the expectation of similar and successful results.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 1-7 and 9-20 are allowed for the reasons set forth in sections 5 and 6 of the prior Office action.

5. Claim 27 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The prior art does not teach or fairly suggest a diffusion coating method according to claim 21, whereby the malleable, formable adhesive mixture does not contain an extraneous binder and the donor material and the filler are cohered solely by the dissolved activator.

Conclusion

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6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kirsten C Jolley whose telephone number is 571-272-1421. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday and every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shrive P Beck can be reached on 571-272-1415. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Kirsten C Jolley
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1762

kcj